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ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS: FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Support account for peace-keeping operations

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General, in his report on the support account for peace-keeping operations (A/48/470) proposed the establishment of 127 posts as shown in annex VI to that report, in addition to the 266 posts that had been made available as of 1 August 1993 and as shown in annex III to the report. Of the 266 posts, 72 had been authorized as an interim measure by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). Following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee, inter alia, recommended to the General Assembly that, of the 199 additional posts (127 plus 72), a total of 148 be authorized for six months covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 1994. The recommendation of the Advisory Committee is summarized in paragraphs 30 and 31 of its report (A/48/757), with details in paragraph 32. The distribution of the 148 posts was as follows: 106 posts for the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (including the Field Operations Division); 3 posts for the Office of Inspections and Investigations and 39 posts for various units in the Department of Administration and Management. The 148 posts covered by the Advisory Committee's recommendations included the 72 posts previously authorized, as mentioned above. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/226 of 23 December 1993 approved 122 additional posts, thereby reducing the number of posts by 26, based on the recommendation by the Fifth Committee. All of the 26 were for the Department of Administration and Management. Of these 26 posts, 24 had previously been authorized by the Advisory Committee in July 1993. The distribution of posts in the Department of Administration and Management is shown in the table below. A similar distribution by Department is shown in the annex to the present report.

	Available 1 August 1993 (1)	Recommended by ACABQ for 1994 (2)	Approved by the General Assembly for 1994 (3)	Difference (3) - (2)
Department of Administration and Management				
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	1	1	1	-
Office of the Security Coordinator	1	1	-	(1)
Peace-keeping Financing Division	28	30	30	-
Accounts Division	12	13	6	(7)
Treasury Division	6	6	5	(1)
Financial Management and Control Division	3	3	3	-
Recruitment and Placement Division	7	9	2	(7)
Staff Administration and Training Division	10	7	6	(1)
Medical and Employee Assistance Division	8	7	4	(3)
Buildings Management Service	3	3	3	-
Purchase and Transportation Service	23	28	22	(6)
Electronic Services Division	4	4	4	-
	106	112 a/	86	(26)

a/ Includes the 39 posts recommended by ACABQ in December 1993 and the 73 posts already approved in May 1993.

2. These reductions came at a time when the central financial, personnel and procurement support services provided by the units in the Department of Administration and Management had increased as a result of the exponential growth in peace-keeping operations. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, following the adoption of the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, indicated to the Committee the seriousness of the situation

faced by the affected units. Subsequently, severe difficulties have arisen in the concerned units in the Department of Administration and Management in providing adequate support services for peace-keeping operations. It should be noted that the direct correlation between the amount of extra work and the establishment of new missions or expansion of existing missions should be properly recognized. Moreover, the detailed work involved in supporting peace-keeping operations should be fully taken into consideration. Accordingly, this report is submitted on an emergency basis to bring to the attention of the General Assembly the severe difficulties that have arisen following the adoption of resolution 48/226.

3. The workload increase described in the report of the Secretary-General on the support account relates to the contribution that the Departments and Offices other than the Department for Peace-keeping Operations, collectively, make to peace-keeping operations. Without this contribution, the effective functioning of peace-keeping operations would be compromised, if not rendered altogether unworkable. This contribution is also essential to ensure that the Organization's financial and staff regulations and rules are properly and consistently applied and that the proper checks and balances are maintained. The serious impact of these post reductions on the ability of the Secretariat to provide the required support services to peace-keeping operations and on the functioning of the peace-keeping operations themselves cannot be overemphasized. To illustrate, some of the difficulties encountered are given below:

(a) Accounts Division:

(i) The Accounts Division is responsible for processing all financial transactions relating to peace-keeping and other field missions. These include effecting payments to suppliers and Governments, payrolling of all international staff in peace-keeping and other missions, maintaining accounts and reporting on them to the General Assembly. The extent of this work has grown enormously in recent years. The discontinuation of two P-4, one P-3 and three General Service posts has seriously affected the work in the areas discussed below;

(ii) The payroll has grown to 15,000 staff. The growth includes international civilian staff of peace-keeping missions who are payrolled from Headquarters. This particularly involves the accounting actions transferring staff members to and from the accounts of peace-keeping missions. The discontinuation of one P-4 and two General Service posts has seriously strained the control environment in the Payroll Section and will inevitably lead to processing backlogs. These, in turn, may jeopardize the accuracy of accounts, as well as cause inconvenience for staff members;

(iii) The increase in the number of peace-keeping missions increases the level of support that the Operational Accounts Section must provide in accounting, cash remittances, bank reconciliations and financial reporting. The discontinuance of two Professional and one General Service posts has removed the capacity to respond to the needs of peace-keeping missions. Since the overall responsibility remains and

the workload continues undiminished, the loss of the aforementioned posts has been operationally damaging to the work and to the timely preparation of financial statements and reports of peace-keeping operations;

(b) Treasury Division:

(i) As a result of expanded peace-keeping operations, treasury activity has grown significantly given the number of peace-keeping missions, the number of Member States and the number of separate assessments and payments made in the course of a year. The discontinuation of a General Service post has made it difficult to cope with the increase in the number of assessment letters and receipts activity, as well as to comply with the financial rules and policies that require receipts to be deposited promptly in the bank and proper accounting to be done;

(c) Office of Human Resources Management:

(i) The Recruitment and Placement Division managed to cope with the increase in workload generated by the expansion of peace-keeping operations because of the additional five posts (two P-4 and 3 General Service) authorized by the Advisory Committee in July 1993. Two additional General Service posts were also recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1994;

(ii) In 1993, the Division continued to provide an ever-increasing number of Professional and General Service staff members for peace-keeping missions. This increase in the staffing needs of peace-keeping missions, which has been enormous compared to previous years, has resulted in a commensurate increase in workload for the Division. In order to provide the required staffing, the Division must screen, evaluate and interview thousands of candidates identified from the computerized mission roster (with 7,000 entries) and other sources. It must also prepare hundreds of cables, letters, memoranda and interview reports as well as presentations to the Selection Committee. All this work must be done within tight time-limits. As political developments occur in the missions, additional staffing in the geographical sector or areas of specialization concerned (such as humanitarian, logistics, etc.) must be provided without delay;

(iii) The discontinuance of the five posts previously authorized by the Advisory Committee has impaired the Division's ability to respond to the staffing requirements of peace-keeping missions efficiently and on time;

(iv) In the Staff Administration and Training Division one P-4, one P-3 and two General Service posts were discontinued. Consequently, the ability of the Staff Administration and Monitoring Service to handle the vast increase in the workload resulting from the increase in the number of peace-keeping missions now being undertaken by the Organization has been impaired. Given the already heavy workload, the additional work relating to the assignment of staff to missions and

additional work relating to the assignment of staff to missions and their subsequent reabsorption cannot be absorbed by the Service at its reduced staffing level. To illustrate the volume of work on behalf of missions alone, the Service has to issue the following in a period of one to two months: 800 personnel actions, 252 separations actions, 300 letters of appointment and 512 summaries of performance evaluation reports. The need for the reinstatement of the one P-4 and two General Service posts mentioned above in order to cope with the large increase in mission-related work is amply demonstrated here;

(v) In the Staff Rules and Personnel Manual Section, one P-3 post was discontinued. The Section has also experienced a great increase in its workload as a result of the large number of peace-keeping missions it must advise on the administrative law of the United Nations. There has been a significant increase in requests to the Section from the missions on the application and interpretation of Staff Regulations and Rules. As a result of the large increase in peace-keeping operations, a thorough and careful analysis of the conditions of service of the international civil service has become essential. The Section has become a focal point for legal matters concerning the field, including, for example, the interpretation of the 300-series of the Staff Rules. Direct consultations with and requests for advice from the field average from 120 to 180 a year, taking up a large amount of staff time. It is envisaged that the legal support functions will not decrease in the near future and would require at least the reinstatement of the discontinued P-3 post. This will enable the Section to answer, adequately, the needs and requests of the peace-keeping missions. The issues of delegation of authority to missions for the handling of claims and disciplinary procedures in the field missions would also be handled by this P-3 staff member. The deletion of the post would necessitate the cancellation of basic activities relating to setting policies and controls;

(vi) In the Medical and Employee Assistance Division one P-3 and three General Service posts, which had been authorized by the Advisory Committee in July 1993, were discontinued. The ability of the Division to process medical clearances and examinations and to render medical/administrative services to newly recruited staff members, military observers and civilian police assigned to these peace-keeping missions in a timely manner has been seriously affected. Delays are becoming unavoidable that could seriously undermine the Secretary-General's efforts directed at reducing the delay in the mounting of new operations and the efficient flow of personnel for the staffing of the ongoing missions;

(d) <u>Purchase and Transportation Service</u>:

(i) The discontinuation of the three General Service posts, which had previously been authorized by the Advisory Committee has affected procurement functions causing delays in: the preparation of abstracts of bids; the preparation of requests for quotations, bids and proposals; the maintenance of vendor databases; the review of invoices

and expediting activities with vendors; and the preparation of proposals to the Committee on Contracts;

(e) Office of the Security Coordinator:

(i) The Office of the Security Coordinator, on behalf of the Secretary-General, is responsible for the coordination of all activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies relating to the safety and security of staff at all field locations. It is staffed by two Professional (one P-5 and one P-3) and two General Service staff members whose posts are funded on a cost-shared basis by the organizations of the United Nations system. This structure was established before the proliferation of United Nations peace-keeping operations and, therefore, the cost-sharing arrangements exclude the staff assigned to such operations. The staffing structure reflects the minimum number required to carry out the duties related to staff of the United Nations agencies and those United Nations personnel serving at projects in the field. The present level of staffing does not enable the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator to respond to the urgent security requirements at peace-keeping missions;

(ii) The Advisory Committee's authorization for the establishment of a P-4 post for a security specialist in July 1993 allowed the Office to commence the exercise of its responsibility for security management for United Nations civilians assigned to peace-keeping missions, including the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and matters relating to Mozambique, Liberia, Angola, Georgia and Rwanda;

(iii) As a result of the dramatic increase in the number of security incidents, urgent action is required to ensure that a security specialist be provided for peace-keeping operations. Given the growing number of casualties and increasing number of complaints from Governments and staff, it has become extremely difficult to address the security concerns of mission personnel effectively.

Conclusion

4. In the light of the impact of resolution 48/226, the Secretary-General is of the view that it is necessary to redress urgently the serious difficulties that have arisen relating to the reductions set out in paragraph 2 above. Therefore, the Secretary-General requests the Fifth Committee to review urgently its earlier decision with a view to endorsing fully the recommendation of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 31 and 32 of its report (A/48/757). The cost of the reinstatement of these posts will be met within the amount already approved in paragraph 2 of resolution 48/226 for the period January to June 1994.

5. The report requested in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 48/226 is under preparation and will be made available as soon as possible, together with appropriate proposals of the Secretary-General for the requirements for the remainder of 1994.

ANNEX

Distribution of posts by departments/offices

	Available 1 August 1993 (1)	Recommended by ACABQ for 1994 (2)	Approved by General Assembly for 1994 (3)	Difference (3) - (2)
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	-
Executive Office of the Secretary-General	4	4	4	-
Department of Peace-keeping Operations	143	213	213	-
Office of Legal Affairs	2	2	2	-
Department of Administration and Management	106	112	86	(26)
Office of Inspections and Investigations	9	10	10	-
Department of Public Information	1	-	-	-
	266	342	316	(26)

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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Letter dated 24 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you respectfully to request that the attached statement by the United States of America regarding the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 149.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Secretariat for taking steps to comply with the spirit and letter of Security Council resolution 898 (1994) of 23 February 1994 regarding the United Nations Operation in Mozambique. We appreciate your efforts in this regard.

(Signed) Edward S. WALKER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by the United States of America regarding the budget of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

The United States of America is pleased that the resolutions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly reflect the importance that the States Members of the United Nations place on appropriate containment of the costs of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) without prejudice to the effective implementation of the mission.

We are optimistic about the prospects for a successful conclusion of the operation in Mozambique, but the next few months will be critical, and my Government wants ONUMOZ to be in a position to react to events appropriately and quickly.

It is the view of my Government that the officials responsible for the management of ONUMOZ should have full spending flexibility within the present budgetary limitations and in accordance with the guidance contained in the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

We believe that such direction will in no way weaken the clear message that the General Assembly and Security Council are sending, and that the United States Government strongly supports, concerning cost containment in ONUMOZ.

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PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Revised estimates under sections 3, 4 and 11A

United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

I. BACKGROUND

1. The signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements 1/ by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on 13 September 1993 represented a major breakthrough in the efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, an objective to which the United Nations has been committed for decades. It was welcomed by the General Assembly in several resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993, entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". In that resolution the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the PLO and through official Palestinian institutions; considered that an active United Nations role in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its annexes, and its Agreed Minutes, could make a positive contribution; called upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people, and to improve coordination through an appropriate mechanism under the auspices of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize financial, technical, economic and other assistance.

2. It has been widely recognized by the international community that, in order to sustain popular support for the Declaration of Principles, it would be essential to promote economic and social development in the occupied territories and to bring about as quickly as possible tangible improvements in Palestinian living conditions, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where needs are greatest. Anticipating these concerns, the Secretary-General established, in early September 1993, a high-level task force to identify the new activities which could be rapidly implemented by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the three United Nations agencies currently operating in the occupied territories.

3. The report of the task force, which identified immediate additional needs for the Palestinian people assessed at $138 million, was made available to the Conference in Support of Middle East Peace, which was convened by the United States and the Russian Federation, as co-sponsors of the peace process, in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993. The Conference pledged some $1.6 billion in economic assistance to the occupied territories over a two-year period. Conference participants acknowledged that, in view of its extensive operations in the area, the United Nations would be an effective channel for such assistance, particularly in the short term. This assessment is shared by the World Bank.

4. On 14 September 1993, the day after the signing of the Declaration of Principles, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasser Arafat, in a meeting with the Secretary-General in New York, requested United Nations technical assistance in a variety of sectors, in particular for building the Palestinian administration to be entrusted with the tasks of self-government.

5. In response to those requests, the Secretary-General dispatched, in October 1993, a technical mission to Tunis and the occupied territories, for consultations with the PLO leadership. The mission also met with senior officials in Egypt, Israel and Jordan. The parties welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to ensure a unified and coherent approach in the provision of economic, social and other assistance in the occupied territories. The mission also met with representatives of the United Nations agencies and programmes operating in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the World Bank team that was visiting the area at that time.

II. ORIENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

6. It should be noted that the framework in which United Nations assistance is provided in the occupied territories differs significantly from that of country programmes, which traditionally operate under the auspices of the UNDP Resident Coordinator. In view of the mandates of UNRWA, UNDP and UNICEF and the nature of their respective operations, the Secretary-General believes that it would be inappropriate to designate one as the "lead agency" in the occupied territories with the responsibilities of implementation of resolution 48/213. Given the complexity and sensitivity of the situation in the region and the multiplicity

of factors outside the United Nations system which will be involved during the transitional phase, it will be necessary to establish a specific mechanism to ensure effective coordination and intensification of international assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories to meet their immediate and longer-term needs. In reviewing developments since September 1993, the Secretary-General has concluded that the establishment of such a mechanism is urgently required.

7. The Secretary-General intends to appoint a Special Coordinator who would serve as a focal point for all United Nations economic, social and other assistance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The Special Coordinator would provide overall guidance to and facilitate coordination among the respective United Nations programmes and agencies which are operating in the territories, so as to ensure an integrated and unified approach towards economic and social development. In this connection, the Special Coordinator would maintain constant contact with the specialized agencies and the World Bank, as well as non-governmental organizations and the donor community in general.

8. The Special Coordinator would represent the Secretary-General in the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Coordination of International Assistance to the Palestinians that has been established to follow up the Conference in Support of Middle East Peace. The Special Coordinator would also maintain contacts with relevant regional organizations and financial institutions on the issues within his mandate.

9. In addition to these coordinating functions, the Special Coordinator would support the implementation of the Declaration of Principles, as requested by the parties. The United Nations has already been requested by the PLO to assist with the training of the Palestinian police force, the establishment of which is envisaged in the Declaration of Principles. This, and other responsibilities in the territories which may be entrusted to the United Nations and which fall outside the sectoral briefs of the United Nations agencies and programmes, would be the direct responsibility of the Special Coordinator.

10. The Special Coordinator would be appointed at the Assistant Secretary-General level effective immediately. He would be stationed in the occupied territories, with an emphasis on Gaza. The duration of the appointment would be limited and would not exceed the time required for the implementation of the Declaration of Principles.

11. During the biennium 1994-1995, the Special Coordinator would concentrate on coordinating the channelling of United Nations assistance to the occupied territories. In this context, he would participate in meetings of the multilateral mechanism established to follow up the Conference in Support of Middle East Peace, hold meetings and maintain liaison with donor countries and specialized agencies operating in the territories and launch the technical assistance programme of training the Palestinian police force. He would prepare reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly at their annual sessions in 1994 and 1995 on activities implemented in the field of assistance to the Palestinian people.

III. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

12. For the successful discharge of his mandate, the Special Coordinator would require support staff and funds for the operational needs of his Office.

13. Staff requirements for the Office of the Special Coordinator are estimated at the level of five Professional (one D-1, one P-5, one P-4 and two P-3 posts) and three General Service posts. All the above posts are proposed for the period from 1 April 1994 to 31 December 1995.

14. The functions of the Professional posts would be the following:

(a) The D-1 post would be for a Chief of the Office of the Special Coordinator, who would be responsible for the organization and supervision of the substantive work;

(b) The P-5 post would be responsible for the day-to-day coordination of international assistance programmes with specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and financial institutions;

(c) The P-4 post would be for an officer who would be responsible for the implementation of the programme of training of the Palestinian police force;

(d) One P-3 post would be for an assistant to the officer responsible for the training programme of the Palestinian police force;

(e) The other P-3 post would be for an officer who would assist the Chief of the Office in the organization of its functioning, including the administrative aspects.

15. It is estimated that the above requirements could be financed in part through redeployment of posts from activities relating to the occupied territories. In particular, it is proposed to redeploy one P-4 post, budgeted under section 11A, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, from the organizational unit in the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) responsible for research and analysis relating to trade and mobilization of financial resources in the context of the programme of assistance to Palestinian people in the economic field. It is also proposed to redeploy two P-3 posts from the programme "Question of Palestine", budgeted under section 3, Political affairs, which are currently in the Division for Palestinian Rights. The related costs would amount to $215,100 and $291,100 respectively.

16. The remaining posts (one ASG, one D-1, one P-5 and three General Service posts) are proposed to be established as new posts. The related costs for the biennium 1994-1995 would amount to $1,457,500. In addition, an amount of $326,600 would be required for staff assessment under section 28, Staff assessment.

17. In addition to the Professional staff resources proposed above, it is expected that the staff resources of the Office would be strengthened through

the loan of posts from specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system under bilateral arrangements with interested organizations. This issue would be addressed in consultations with those organizations following the arrival of the Special Coordinator in the area.

18. The non-post requirements of the Office of the Special Coordinator are estimated as follows:

	United States dollars
(a) Mission subsistence allowance for international staff ($41 per day);	241 500
(b) General temporary assistance (local staff: one driver, one messenger, two interpreters/translators from and to Arabic, 21 work-months for each)	254 300
(c) Travel of the Special Coordinator to attend meetings and for consultations with Headquarters, donor countries and international and regional organizations and some travel of staff within the territories	100 000
(d) General operating expenses	315 000
Total	910 800

19. The total additional requirements in relation to activities of the Special Coordinator in the biennium 1994-1995 would thus amount to $2,368,300.

20. The above requirements have been estimated on the following assumptions:

(a) The operation would be considered a non-family mission;

(b) The international staff would receive a mission subsistence allowance (MSA). The MSA rate ($41/day) has been determined on the basis of the outcome of the recent MSA review conducted in the Gaza Strip for military observers in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO);

(c) A tentative provision of $315,000 is proposed for general operating expenses for the Office, on the understanding that in the light of actual experience the related requirements may be revised later on and reported to the General Assembly accordingly.

21. The requirements estimated in paragraph 19 above represent the net amount of the resources for the activities of the Office of the Special Coordinator. They are broken down by budget section as follows:

		United States dollars
Section 3.	Political affairs	(291 100)
Section 4.	Peace-keeping operations and special missions	2 874 500
Section 11A.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	(215 100)
Total		2 368 300

22. As regards the financing of the training of the Palestinian police force, the modalities remain to be worked out. It is expected that funds would be provided in the framework of the activities of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Coordination of International Assistance to the Palestinians that has been established to follow up the Conference in Support of Middle East Peace. The United Nations staff resources to supervise the project implementation would thus represent the United Nations contribution in the financing of that programme.

IV. CONTINGENCY FUND

23. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Also, each statement of programme budget implications and each proposal for revised estimates should contain alternatives to the financing from the contingency fund of the proposed new activities.

24. Given the magnitude of the requirements for the implementation of resolution 48/213, it has not been possible to identify activities within section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, which could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium to finance the net additional costs of the above activities. In the event that resources from the contingency fund were not available to finance the activities, implementation of the activities would be postponed to the biennium 1996-1997.

25. In conclusion, subject to the guidelines for use and operation of the contingency fund, an additional appropriation of $2,368,300 is requested for the biennium 1994-1995, broken down as follows:

	United States dollars
Section 3.	(291 100)
Section 4.	2 874 500
Section 11A.	(215 100)

In addition, an amount of $326,600 for staff assessment would be required under section 28, Staff assessment, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

Notes

1/ A/48/486-S/26560.